

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1842.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustine.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE AGROUND—LOSS OF LIEUT. BORDEN AND FIFTEEN MEN!

We understand that information was yesterday received at the Navy Department, that the U. S. steam frigate Missouri, Captain J. T. Newton, in ascending the Potomac river, on her way to Washington, with a pilot on board, ran aground on Monday, opposite the harbor of Port Tobacco. Every effort was immediately made to get her off, by backing her engines and taking the guns and other weighty articles aft. Lieut. J. B. Borden was sent out in charge of a boat's crew, with an anchor, for the purpose of heaving the vessel off; when by some means the boat was most unfortunately swamped, and this meritorious officer and fifteen men perished, while in the faithful performance of their duty.

So far as the facts of the case have come to the knowledge of the Department, every precaution usual in such cases seems to have been taken by the officers, and there is no reason to attach blame to them for this deplorable accident. Of course, however, the subject will be fully investigated in the proper manner.

Immediately on receipt of the intelligence, the Missouri, which had arrived on Monday, was despatched to render aid if necessary. It was expected that the Missouri would be got off at the next high tide.

THE PRESENTATION.

Lord Ashburton, the Special British Minister, was, we learn, presented to the President, together with his suite, by the Secretary of State, yesterday at 2 o'clock.

The gentlemen composing his suite are understood to be Mr. Midway, from the Foreign Office, Mr. Bruce, brother of the Earl of Elgin, and Mr. Steppings, as private Secretary.

Mr. Lettson, we learn, lately arrived from England, has become attached to the resident English mission here.

After his presentation to the President, Lord Ashburton proceeded to the Capitol, and visited the two Houses of Congress.

MR. CLAY'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Clay says: "Our country brought to the verge of ruin by a long mal-administration of the General Government, the sad effects of which pervade every section of the Union, and are painfully visible in every leading interest, had reason to hope, after the glorious issue of the ever memorable struggle of 1840, that misrule would cease, and measures, founded in wisdom and experience, would be adopted, to restore the prosperity of the nation. I need not say how cruelly in some respects, all have been disappointed."

Mr. Clay alludes here, without doubt, to a Bank of the United States as one of the important measures, in regard to which all have been disappointed. Now, we aver, that of all persons in the United States, Mr. Clay himself is infinitely the most responsible for disappointments of that kind. We aver that Mr. Clay himself prevented, by his own conduct, and his own efforts, all the good that any reasonable man expected, or could expect, from a National Bank. Nay, we aver that he himself prevented the establishment of a National Bank.

Soon after the commencement of the extra session, it was made known to Mr. Clay that Mr. Ewing had prepared a bill for a National Bank. This Bank was to have a large capital; it was to have offices of discount in the several States, and was to issue notes for circulation, and to deal in exchange. In accommodation to the President's constitutional opinions, no branch was to be established in a State, against its consent, and this provision, which nobody supposed would have any practical effect, the moment it was found to be indispensable, in order to obtain the President's approbation, was immediately seized on, as a feature wholly inadmissible. Mr. Clay, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, called for Mr. Ewing's bill, and it was sent to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Finance; and from that Committee Mr. Clay, instead of reporting Mr. Ewing's plan, reported a bill of his own, which he perfectly well knew the President could not sanction, and after discussing the subject a month or six weeks, he found he could not even carry it through the Senate! This policy, this course of public conduct, was fatal to the interest of the country, so far as that interest required the establishment of a Bank. If Mr. Clay would have taken Mr. Ewing's bill, to which he was, as we have been informed, urged and pressed by that gentleman, a Bank would have been established, in the first month of the last session—a Bank with a large capital and with offices in the different States, and without the least danger of practical inconvenience, arising from the right of any one State to dissent to having a branch within its limits. And at that moment, if Mr. Ewing's bill had been heartily adopted, and all hands had rallied to its support, it is probable enough the capital might have been taken. At any rate, it furnished the best chance, perhaps the only chance of making a capital by private subscriptions, which has yet been presented. But what was Mr. Clay's conduct, in this great emergency? Did he act like a wise and practical statesman, having not only difficulties of external circumstances to contend with, but difficulties, also, arising from difference of opinion? Did he accommodate, did he conciliate, did he seek to reconcile friends? Not at all, not at all. What the President was willing to do, he would not do; but he would do that, which he knew the President would not and could not consent to.

Mr. Clay, therefore, is responsible, chiefly responsible, for all the disappointment which the country has experienced, from the miscarriage of the attempts at the last session to establish a bank. The motives which led to the adoption of this line of policy, though deep and disguised, are not inscrutable, and they will be exposed and understood.

MR. CLAY.

There is something peculiarly affecting in the withdrawal of a distinguished man from the scene of action, in which he has borne a prominent part, and however persons may have differed with him in opinion, they are willing to forget his faults and unite in the general commendation awarded to his virtues. Such, we believe, was the sentiment almost universally entertained when the veteran politician whose name appears at the head of this article addressed, for the last time, the august body of which he had so long been an ornament; and, had he been contented to retire into the shades of private life with a simple expression of gratitude for past confidence and regret for past errors, he would have left the scene of his usefulness with a fame identified in a great measure with that of his country. In speaking thus, we give expression to our honest sentiments, and only regret that in making his last exit from the stage of public life, the subject of these remarks should have preferred the character of a disappointed partisan leader to that of a dignified and honored statesman. Such has nevertheless been the case, and if in making his choice Mr. Clay has laid himself open to just censure, the fault is his own, and he must abide the consequences.

If, as Mr. Clay says, we now behold the President of the United States without a party, and parties without a President, it is to him, and to him alone, that the country is indebted for a state of things without precedent in its annals, but, as we hope and sincerely believe, not without the richest and most enduring good effects. Should it turn out in the sequel, that the present Chief Magistrate will find himself sustained, not by a party, but by the universal confidence of a grateful and happy country, the late Senator from Kentucky and he alone will have been, however unintentionally, the instrument of conferring a greater blessing on the American People than could possibly have been procured in any other way. If, by his well turned phrase in the North Carolina letter, Mr. Clay means to say that the President does not depend on party drill and the machinations of scheming politicians for the success of his measures, he is right; but if, on the other hand, he takes the term party in its broad acceptance, as intended to express the voluntary union of the unbought democracy of the land in support of good measures, he and his friends will find that they have fallen into a most fatal error. Does Mr. C. flatter himself that, however his Bank movements during the special session may have been served up with ostentatious professions of zeal for the public welfare, their real character could not be detected by the scrutinizing glance of the independent yeomanry of the country? Can he have been so blinded by gazing on the Presidency, that dazzling object of his untiring and ever watchful ambition, as to imagine that men of common sense, not operated on by the same delusive influence, either could not or would not detect the true nature of movements that seemed, at least, to seek a *Veto*, as the means of estranging, at all events, a portion of the Whig party from the Executive in whom he thought he saw a formidable rival for the next Presidential term? Will any one believe that any other than selfish views could have induced him, in the face of the ascertained opinions of Mr. Tyler—opinions expressed on all occasions and in all places, to offer a scheme which, as he was well aware, imbedded all the points on which that distinguished man had entertained and continued to entertain sentiments in direct opposition to his own and those of his exclusive friends? It is not for us to assign motives, but to come at a fair understanding of the matter, and see what might have been the case; it is only necessary, we think, to turn to the history of the transaction, to be convinced that none other than views connected with the succession to the Presidency could have dictated a course not to be satisfactorily accounted for in any other way. What are the facts in the case? Congress makes a call on Mr. Ewing, then at the head of the Treasury Department, to furnish a plan for a fiscal agency. Mr. Ewing, himself understood to be a Bank man, assisted, as is presumed, by the other members of the then Cabinet, all of whom were, as was believed, friendly to a Bank, go to work and prepare a project. The project so prepared is presented to the National Legislature, and, almost without the formality of consideration, is laid upon the shelf, whilst a committee of the Senate, at the head of which was Mr. Clay, report a bill containing all the essential characteristics of "an old-fashioned Bank." This bill is urged, notwithstanding the repeated requests on the part of Mr. T. that the subject should not be agitated at the particular juncture, until it is ascertained that it must fail in the body with which it originated, and that consequently there would be no necessity for the exercise of the *Veto* power, which was looked upon as certain, should it find its way to the President. Under these circumstances, a distinguished member of the Whig party, actuated by the most patriotic motives, offers such a modification as he hoped would meet the approbation of the President. To this modification Mr. Clay, knowing that the bill reported by himself must be rejected by the Senate, yields a tardy and most unwilling conditional consent, and it is, consequently, passed. Being adopted by the House of Representatives, the act only requires the assent of the President to become a law, and finally is defeated by the exercise of the *Veto* power, under a conscientious conviction that it is unconstitutional. A second bill is prepared, which, after being passed by both Houses of Congress, meets the same fate. In the mean while, every other bill involving principles advocated by the Whig party, meets with the ready assent of the President, who wisely acted on the ground that in the absence of constitutional objections, he would sanction any law called for by the People through their Representatives, whatever might be his individual opinions in the premises. Such we believe to be a brief, but faithful outline of the occurrences of the extra session. Now we ask, in the first place, why it was that the project of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had been the staunch friend of a Bank, was so different from the charters of similar institutions previously granted? It could not be on account of any peculiar views of Congress, for it was known that majorities of both branches of that body were in favor of "an old-fashioned Bank," and would sanction it without hesita-

tion. It was not on account of any change of opinion on the part of Mr. Ewing or those who acted with him in the Cabinet, as it was well known that their views remained unaltered, then why could it be, unless on account of the peculiar views of the President so often and so strongly expressed? With the irresistible inference thus created that the President would exercise his veto power in the event of an old-fashioned Bank being proposed, Mr. Clay and his peculiar friends frame a bill in which were imbedded, as if by design, all the points to which they knew the Chief Magistrate entertained objections. In vain were they told that it was a useless expenditure of time to urge the matter, and that the country, which was bleeding at every pore, must have relief. In vain was it urged that however imperfect Mr. Ewing's project was, it would be better than nothing, and could be afterwards amended, if amendment were found necessary—nothing would satisfy these gentlemen but an old-fashioned Bank, forsooth—the stock of which, by the way, if the bill had passed, would never have been taken, as nine-tenths of its warmest friends are now ready to admit.

Well, the *veto*, the dear *veto*, was obtained, and what followed? The President had sanctioned every Whig measure, but that of the Bank, which, after all that has been said, we assert, never was a Whig principle; and were these gentlemen satisfied? Oh no; the great and darling object had not yet been effected, and Mr. Tyler, notwithstanding his having sanctioned every Whig measure save one, was to be branded as a traitor, untrue to his trust, in a word, the Whig party was to be divorced from him for the special use and benefit of Mr. Clay, who was to become, as a matter of course, the Whig candidate for the next term of the Presidency. Was ever such a thing heard of? Why, we would as soon think of divorcing a man from his wife, because she wore a green bonnet when he preferred a blue one, as to think of separating the President from the party with which he had acted honorably and in good faith, so far as his conscience would let him, for such a trivial cause. Mr. Clay, however, thought differently, because it suited his purposes, and Mr. Clay must have his way. The next thing to be done, the divorce being obtained, was to fill all the offices with the friends of Mr. C., that they might work for him, for the next election. Here another cause of divorce arises.—Mr. Clay thinks that his partisans are alone fit to hold office, and the President takes the liberty of supposing that there may be good Americans, and faithful and intelligent men, who do not believe that Mr. Clay is the only person in America that has honesty, intelligence and patriotism enough to fit him for the Presidential Chair, and therefore the President is a traitor. Here we have the secret of that part of the glorious North Carolina letter which refers to the improper exercise of Government patronage, with a view to create a third party, or, in other words, not a Clay party. If the President ventures to appoint a person to office, who dares to believe him an honest man and no traitor, then, according to Clay logic, he (the President) is a black-hearted traitor, but if he were to appoint men who proclaim him as a renegade in every dram shop and at every corner, then he would be most true and loyal to Mr. Clay, and consequently a marvellously proper man.

CONGRESS.

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Black renewed his motion to suspend the rules for the consideration of the resolution submitted by him the day previous, for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the inefficient protection afforded by the United States troops to the frontiers of Georgia, but the motion was not sustained. Mr. Warren then submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a copy of all the correspondence of that Department with the Governor of Georgia, since the 4th of March, 1841, upon the subject of Indian depredations and trespasses committed by the United States troops on the frontiers of that State. This resolution was adopted.

Mr. Yorke (from the Committee on the Expenses of the Navy Department) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, instructed to cause a tabular statement to be prepared for the use of Congress, showing:

First, the names of the commissioned officers of the Navy of the United States who have been in actual service during the five years preceding the date of this resolution.

Second, what time such officers have been in actual service during that period.

Third, what officers have been absent, on leave or otherwise, during the said period of five years, and the cause of absence, and how long they have been absent, respectively.

Fourth, the compensation, regular and extra, allowed to the officers of the Navy, and for what services the extra allowances have been made.

Fifth, the names of the commissioned officers of the Navy who are engaged in the civil service of the Department, and the compensation of every description allowed to each of them.

Mr. Charles Brown said they had better get all the information they could, and therefore he desired to submit the following amendment:

That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House a statement giving the dates of the appointment and of the promotion of all the officers of the army and navy of the United States. Also, so far as can be ascertained, what portion of the time since their appointment they have been in actual service, and in what that service consisted. Also the last active service performed, its character and duration. Also, if any officer has not been in active service for three years or more; if known, the reasons why.

Mr. Morgan moved the previous question, and it was ordered, and the resolution was adopted as proposed by Mr. Yorke.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the select committee appointed on the memorial of Messrs. Blair & Rives, in relation to the printing of the Compendium of the Census, have power to send for persons and papers, which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and on motion of Mr. Wise, took up the bill from the Senate providing for the construction of an iron steamer for harbor defence, which, after having been read, was laid aside for the future action of the House. The General Appropriation bill was then taken up—the question pending being the motion of Mr. Levy to increase the appropriation for the Legislative Council of Florida, which, after some remarks by Mr. Proffit, was withdrawn. The bill was then proceeded with until the clause making appropriation for the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, when Mr.

Cross moved to amend by providing that if any of the judges neglected to hold the courts within their circuit, there should be deducted from the salary of such judge \$500 for each failure. This amendment was debated by Messrs. Cross, Gwin, Thompson, of Mississippi, and Adams, when, upon a division called by Mr. Andrews, it was discovered there was no quorum present. Mr. Adams moved a call of the House, which was ordered, and 117 members answered to their names. The roll was again called, when 134 members answered to their names. The doors were then closed, and the names of the absentees being called, various excuses were offered, which occupied the House until nearly five o'clock, when all further proceedings under the call were suspended, and the House adjourned.

The Loan bill was taken up in the Senate, and Mr. Wright and Mr. Smith, of Indiana, delivered their views.

The House, as a partial atonement for previously protracted neglect, now appears to advance with a commendable activity in disposing of the various items of the General Appropriation bill. The effort at industry has not commenced too soon; already have more than three months elapsed since authority has expired for paying any of the Government officers or creditors, saving and excepting always the Members of Congress. But, as we have, in the performance of our duty of public journalists, heretofore given notice of the fact that real business dragged heavily in the sessions of the House, and that little or nothing of importance had been effected by it during a lapse of three months, we conceive it equally incumbent on us to inform our readers of the amendment that has taken place in the conduct of our legislators. We have only to hope that the good spirit may last, but we fear we may be disappointed. It is not necessary that we should go back into the history of our legislation to discover the reasons for our apprehensions. Very recent events prognosticate that legislative deliberations, unless the future varies vastly in aspect from the past, will yield to passions and interests too powerful to be controlled.

We subjoin with the heartfelt satisfaction of veteran disciples of the weed, the subjoined information, copied from the Pennsylvania Inquirer. Since the counterblast of the royal James—smokers have been rightfully considered by many to be under the ban of the polished community as well as generally of medical wisdom—and not poetry itself could mingle any brilliant colors with the smoke of the pipe or cigar. Though physicians have not been altogether so hostile to the use of tobacco, yet their opinions have been drowned by popular clamor. Still it has prevailed in spite of opposition. We hope that, abetted by the authority we give, it will now, at least, enjoy the poor privilege of toleration.

Dr. Mott, of New York, has come out in favor of the use of Tobacco; he says it is a preventive, or perhaps a cure for Laryngitis, Phthisis and Bronchitis. If that is the case, there will be less difficulty in answering the question why the clergymen fifty years since were not troubled with bronchial complaints as much as they now are, as we believe in olden time few clergymen neglected the weed in all its forms, and a pipe some two feet long was almost as necessary to a clergyman as was a large white wig, a cocked hat, a cane, but *tempora mutantur*, pipe, cocked hat, cane and wig have gone.

MR. PROFFIT'S SPEECH.

We can remember the publication of Mr. Proffit's admirable speech. This production most completely counteracts a score of the fulminations of the Manifesto men. Calumny and misrepresentation may be uttered against any administration, but justice is sure to overtake their propagators. Truth must prevail, though its champions at first are few.

MR. CLAY'S RETIREMENT.—His friends are legion, and they cling to him to the last, with all the tenacity of holy affection. He leaves the Senate with a reputation for patriotism, for patriotism, and for eloquence which any man might covet. He leaves public life, too, at peace with all mankind, and with a conscience void of offence. In his retirement he carries with him the best wishes of all men. There he can have no foes, and those who have been foremost to denounce will be among the first to speak his praises.—N. Y. Express.

Of course the writer of the above had not read Mr. Clay's rancorous letter to North Carolina when it was penned. If Mr. C.'s passionate and venomous declaration of war against the Administration, exhibits "a conscience void of offence," then we know nothing of human nature—and less of the nature of politicians. "Boston will be trained for the field again."

P. S.—We have just seen another letter from Mr. Clay, to the Whigs of Alexandria. It will be attended to in a proper manner.

A CAPITAL APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to see that Mr. McCulloch's appointment meets with general approbation. All parties unite in the expression of a very favorable opinion of the new Comptroller.

From the New York Express.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS CIRCULATING ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

The Brother Jonathan, on Saturday, contained, in two and a half sheets, the whole of Bunsen's last paper, the *New York Courier*, and the *New York Times*, with the whole also. The postage on the Brother Jonathan publication is only three cents under one hundred miles, and not two cents more to any part of the Union. Thus this novel can reach any part of the country for sixteen cents.

Two things strike us in connection with these enterprises. The first is, the almost impossibility of procuring purchasers for American books, when English books from the ablest writers can be sold so cheap; and the next is, the use made of the mails to circulate books. Nothing in "Zanoni" can be looked upon in the light of a newspaper, and yet as it goes into the mails, it takes the benefit of a newspaper publication.

The effect of these new enterprises must be, in the end, to concentrate in New York the greater part of the publishing business of the light and belles lettres literature of the day, and to use the Post Office Department for their almost free circulation, subjecting the letters and bona fide newspapers of the country to the expense of circulating them; and also to check and restrain American belles lettres in general.

If publishers here were to look to Paris, as they now look to London, there is in the former city every now stirring matter for republication in the latter. True, it is enough to demoralize the whole nation, but what matters that, since it costs nothing, and can be sent any where for ten or twelve cents?

From the Chambersburg Times.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Tyler has sent a Message to Congress, in which is proposed a repeal of the odious Distribution Law, passed during the Extra Session; likewise an increase of the present tariff about 20 per cent. (the level of the compromise,) in order to raise an adequate reserve for the redemption of the public debt, and also for the country in a state of defence against the now very probable contingency of war. The Message will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

JAMES WATSON WEBB.—It appears by this man's application for the benefit of the bankrupt act, that he is a debtor for many thousands to the United States Bank. It will be recollected that he was as President of the Bank, and also some members of an investigating committee, alleged that his debt to the bank was paid.—Pennyfreedom.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LAND OFFICER.

ISAAC PRICKETT, Receiver at Edwardsville, Illinois. Re-appointed.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, jr., to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Madrid, in the place of Joseph G. Cogswell, declined.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Information has been officially received that the light-house at the port of Leghorn, in the Grand-Duchy of Tuscany, will henceforth be lighted by a revolving light, presenting bright, red and white lights, alternately at intervals of 40 seconds. The lantern is raised 60 feet above the level of the sea, and the bright lights are visible in clear weather at the distance of 20 miles. In the intervals between the appearance of the bright lights a light, less brilliant, will burn, which will be discernible at the distance of about 10 miles.

Private Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1842.

DEAR SIR: We have no further tidings from Mexico, though we are looking for it with great anxiety. Two hundred emigrants went off yesterday in the Neptune, as also a large quantity of arms, powder, ball, &c. Two six pounders were shipped for Galveston. The excitement is not so great as it was in 1836, but it is daily on the increase.

We have proof here that five English houses have secret orders from the British Minister at Mexico to furnish supplies of munitions of war, provisions, &c. to the invading army. One vessel laden with powder has already been despatched.

The United States sloop of war Ontario arrived last evening, and is anchored in the stream opposite the third municipality. I give you the list of her officers. All hands well.

W. RADFORD, Esq., Lieutenant Commanding. First Lieutenant, J. H. Scott; Second Lieutenant, E. Jenkins.

Sailing Master, Washington Reed. Surgeon, A. J. Wedderburne. Assistant Surgeon, H. D. Taliaferro.

Purser, A. D. Crosby. Passed Midshipmen, J. B. Randolph, J. D. Todd. Midshipmen, A. J. Drake, C. H. B. Caldwell, B. Wright, J. P. Wheelock.

Captain's Clerk, M. Ward. Purser's Clerk, H. Deniston. Boatswain, C. Woodland. Gunner, W. Wilkerson. Carpenter, W. Reynolds.

General Thompson is at the St. Charles Hotel, and will depart, it is said, in a few days. It is supposed that he waits to hear from Washington the result of Mr. Ellis's despatches—though of this, I know nothing more than rumor. The town is excited at the appearance of the Ontario, for we are not used to ships of war.

Our Banks are getting on smoothly, all having submitted to the laws. They will certainly pay specie on the 1st of December, or go into liquidation. The People of our city and State will never allow suspension again.

The St. Charles Theatre is to be rebuilt. Caldwell's energies cannot be kept down by any misfortune.

The Italian Opera Company are performing at the French Theatre. They produce *Il Furioso*, by Donizetti, to-night.

Mr. Conrad, our new Senator, has gone. He goes, as the Clay-Whig Bee says, with not one sympathy in common with the Administration or our patriotic President. Perhaps he will see his error before it is too late, though I do not believe it, so wrapped up is he in Mr. Clay.

Our election for Mayor comes on next Monday. Freret (Whig) and Priour (Loco-foco) in the field. From present appearances, the latter will be apt to succeed. The Native Americans will go for Freret, but then the Whigs are divided.

In haste, yours,

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

THE PRESIDENT—THE ULTRA WHIGS.

The manner in which the President of the United States is treated by the ultra politicians of both parties, cannot fail to excite the indignation of all who give an impartial attention to the subject. There never was a man, in any age, who opposed himself to the corruptions of the times, who has not been hunted down by persecution, and assailed at every point with reproach and malice, by those who were fattening upon the vices which he was endeavoring to uproot.—We did not expect John Tyler to be an exception to this sad experience. The systematized operations of party discipline, the corrupt and dangerous combinations to which President-making gives birth, the necessity of surrendering both patriotism and conscience to the extortions of policy, and of always acting with a party, or else losing caste, the ruthless practice of proscription, the free expenditure of money for party purposes, and the venality of the press, would, in advance, insure the most violent opposition, the most virulent abuse, and the most practised misrepresentation of every act of that man who should strive for independence, and dare to be guided by principle.—We well knew when the President of the United States dared to be honest, that he would call down upon his head every aspersion which malice could invent; that he would meet with every obstacle which disapprobation could throw in his way, and that he would have to struggle against a stronger current of corruption than any of his predecessors have had to encounter.

Before Mr. Tyler was called to the Presidency, his name had never been associated with any thing but patriotism and honor. He who had been ushered before the American people by the Whigs themselves as a candidate for the second office of the Government, and his honesty of purpose, his unswerving principle, his plain republicanism, his undeviating principle, his firm adherence to the Constitution, his high talents and his honorable bearing in every situation of life, gave promise of a faithful and efficient discharge of any duties which he might be called upon to perform.

Immediately after the death of General Harrison (and before any thing could be known upon the authority of President Tyler himself) doubts began to be entertained whether he would yield his signature to a National Bank bill, which had by that time become known to be the great object of the ultra Whig party. These doubts were openly set forth by the Democrats, though but barely whispered among the Whigs lest they might bring about the very result which was deprecated by them. Upon what, we would ask, were these doubts founded? On the weakness, the dishonesty, the treachery of John Tyler? No; they were an involuntary compliment to his virtues and consistency. His opposition to a National Bank, during his whole life, was well known. It was well known, too, that his opposition was grounded, not so much upon the expediency as upon the unconstitutionality of that institution; and that though he might yield his opinion upon a mere question of policy, yet upon a question of constitutional right he could not throw away his convictions, his conscience, and his oath, upon the demands of any party. The doubts then, which were entertained, whether President Tyler would sign a Bank bill, arose from his consistent political course and the uncompromising honesty of his character.

But he is now stigmatised as a deceiver, a traitor; and these epithets make up the burden of all the abuse which is levelled at his head.

In what, and to whom, is John Tyler a traitor? and whom has he deceived? Why, he has vetoed a National Bank. But was a National Bank brought before the People at the late election as the only object for which the Whigs were to contend? Was it declared to be the principal object of their struggle? Was it ever brought forward at all as a measure upon which all those who voted against the administration of Mr. Van Buren were united? No; we look in vain among the speeches made during the election for any manifestation of such a purpose. So far is this from being the case, that a member stated upon the floor of Congress that he had made some hundred speeches during the election, but never once alluded to a Bank as a Whig measure; and it is well known that, when the Democrats attempted to fasten upon the Whigs the disguised purpose of creating a Bank, it was, in many cases, denied, and in other cases evaded.

We say then, that Mr. Tyler has not been a traitor to the Whig party, even so far as that party was open and above board. And if the Whig politicians had any sinister and concealed object which they were afraid to divulge, on account of its unpopularity—they were traitors to the People, and by deception, were obtaining their votes for one purpose while they intended to make use of their success for another. If, then, the President, by refusing his aid in carrying out such schemes, is to be called a traitor, he is such a traitor, as I trust may always be found to thwart the dark purposes of treachery and deceit.

But we deny that even in this sense, the President was a traitor to the great Whig party. The establishment of a Bank was not acted upon generally. The grounds upon which the elements of the late Whig party were brought together, were hostility to a Sub-Treasury, and the abuses of the Van Buren Administration. The members of different political sects were united for this purpose. They did not lose their distinctive character and identity in other respects. If, then, the ultra Whigs had any secret purpose respecting a Bank, they kept it to themselves until the election was over, in order to secure the aid of those who agreed with them in some things, but differed from them on that question.

Nay, further, Mr. Tyler was nominated for Vice President in order to quiet the alarm of the anti-Bank men, on account of his open, avowed and consistent hostility to such an institution; the Whigs well knowing that as Vice President he would be powerless, whatever his opinions might be. But "there is a divinity that shapes our ends." Little did the Whig politicians imagine that the very scheme which they had devised to delude the People was to defeat themselves.

How then shall Mr. Tyler be accused of treachery, in a matter which was kept from him and from his friends? He might have been so accused by those of his own sentiments had he signed the bill, but not in the course he has taken. He now occupies a moral position too high for the malignity of his enemies to reach. He possesses that loftiest of all courage—the courage to do right. Neither the scurrilous denunciations of disappointed enemies, nor the hollow solicitations of deceitful and self-interested friends—neither promises of support, nor the threats of desertion—neither the temporary emoluments of double-dealing and chicanery, nor the kindled fires of political persecution and martyrdom, will draw or drive him from his purpose. And if the People be only true to themselves, as they already give evidence that they will be, President Tyler will triumph over concerted opposition, and honesty will at last have its day.

PATRIA.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The State election took place in Connecticut on Monday the 4th inst. Returns from the following towns have reached us, through a correspondent. If the rest of the State exhibits a corresponding change, the Locos have carried the day.

	1842.	1841.
Ellsworth, Ellsworth, Ellsworth, Nicoll.		
New Haven	1217	1215
Hamden	124	100
E. Haven	46	161
N. Haven	145	180
Orford	40	153
Derby	10	171
Orange	15	114
Woodbridge	15	110
Meriden	129	215
Wallingford	132	198
Berlin	63	315
Milford	186	315
Branford (rep.)	100	88
Waterbury	69	393
Bethany	119	68
Griswold	15	151
	1900	2115
	1900	2832
	215	1077
Opposition gain in 16 towns		1292
*Scattering 39.		